## EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE.

Dr. Thomas Nelson Page Addresses the Literary Societies.

THE SOCIAL LIFE OF OLD YIRGINIA.

An Eloquent and Instructive Effort-Social History of the State from Its Settlement to the Present Time.

BRISTOL, June 11 .- [Special.] -- Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at Emory and Henry College the famous contest for the Wyndham-Robertson prize medal for oratory came off. Young men from Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri were the contestants. The medal lies between three young men representing these States. At 11 o'clock the Rev. S. A. Steele, D. D., of Nashville, delivered the address before the Alumni Association, which was a gem of cratorical thought.

At 11 o'clock to-day Dr. Thomas Nelson Page delivered the literary address before the Hermesian and Calliopean Societies of Emory and Henry College on "The Social Life of Old Virginia." It was exceedingly interesting and instructive, and was listened to with marked attention. The following were the main points:

main points:

Few things relating to the much misunderstood South have been more misunderstood
than its social life. Even the Southern people
themselves have not generally had a very correct idea of its proportions.

Owing to the astounding indifference of our
people to the preservation of records; to the
extraordinary environment in which they were
placed; to the wonderful rapidity with which
the country advanced in its development, ever
pushing its confines further and further before
it could fill in the interior, there are scarcely
any records of our life remaining extant. Few
letters, journals or accounts have been published or even preserved, and the records to
which writers have gone for their materials are
almost exclusively the impressions of temporary sojourners who at one time or another have
passed hastily through our borders, generally
without either the opportunity or the capacity
to form other than a hasty or prejudiced opinlit was in its character as distinctive as was

It was in its character as distinctive as was that of Greece, Carthage. Rome or Venice. It has been universally misapprehended and in some quarters persistently traduced. Its history wherever touched upon has suffered, eithor from prejudice or from the constitutional inability of the historians to understand and enter into its spirit. It has had no chromeler to tell its whole story in that spirit of sympathy from which alone can spring the lights and shadings on which depend perspective and real truth.

shadings on which depend perspective and rentural.

It deserves such a recorder, for it produced results the consequences of which may never cease. Among them is this nation.

The social life of a people embraces their intercourse among themselves in their homes with all that relates to their social customs and intercourse. It is at once the reflection and the occasion of the character of the people. Whatever may throw light on these is relevant and within the scope of the subject.

It is therefore pertinent to investigate the sauses which contributed to any distinctive form which that life may have taken to show that peculiar form itself and to touch upon the results it produced.

ITS ORIGIN,

And first, let me sketch its origin:
Long before any English colony was permanently established on these shores England in envy of Spain was looking about to assert a claim to a part of the New World, the wealth of

claim to a part of the New World, the wealth of which was so fabulous.

The first charter to John Cabot in 1496 confined his discoveries to the region 44 degrees north latitude, recognizing Spain's right as fixed by the Pope to all that might lie south of that degree. Edward VI, being Protestant his charter to the "Merchant Adventurers" did not regard these bounds. Mary, however, shackled by religious bigotry and the influence of Philip, restrained the growing enterprise of her subjects, and submitting to the Pope's decrees once more yielded to Spain all she claimed. Elizabeth flung down the gauntlet. Her first Parliament vested in her the supremacy claimed by the Pope, with all it implied. From this time America became the prize between Roman Catholicism and Protestantism.

America became the prize between Roman Catholicism and Protestantism.

Reports of the fabulous wealth of this Southern land had spread in England. The merchant adventurers had long been watching the stream of wealth pouring through the state galleons into Spain. They had got an act passed extending their civileges and setting forth their object Tor the discovery of new trades." The prize was coveted by others than the mechants, and the new land was claimed had strained by strain the state of the stream of the protection of His Majest's country against our barbards and the new land was claimed had been strained in Ediciph's woavge, but projected an expedition under the command of Sir Francis Drake and limited, as cheme which Fulke Greville says "was the exactest model Europe ever saw a conquest not to be enterprised but by Sir Philips reaching spirit that grasped all circumstances and interests." Elizabeth had taken into her favor a young man, who, even in that adventures agong become and the provided the stream of the provided of the provided provided the provided the

acter.

A PRICELESS BENEFACTION.

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Raleigh's high spirit gave the colony a priceless benefaction. He obtained in his charter (of 1881) a provision that his colonists should "have all the privileges of free denizens and relatives of England, and were to be governed according to such statutes as should by them be established, so that the said statutes or laws conform as conveniently as may be with those of England," &c.

These guarantess were the rock on which the American people founded their impregnable claim to those rights which are now deemed inherent and inalienable. They bore an important part in the social as well as the political life of the people. They were renewed in the charter of 160 under which the colony came which finally secured in Virginia a lasting foothold and established here, please God forever, the rule of the Anglo-Saxon race. They were never forgot by the stont adventurers who came to endure the hardships, "leaving their bodies in testimonie of their minds."

They formed the foundation of that pride and independence which becames on outside a characteristic of the social life and gave it its individuality.

. . . . .

Thus Virginia was settled with a strong Eng-sh feeling ingrained in her with English cus-oms and habits of life, with English ideas indiffed only to suit the conditions of existence

Among the chief factors which influenced the Among the chief factors which influenced the virginia life and moided it in its peculiar form were. I think, this English feeling which I would term a race feeling; the aristocratic tendency; the combination of soil, climate and agricultural product (tobacco) which made them an agricultural people and enabled them to support a generous style as landed gentry; the Church with its organization, and the institution of slavery.

Church with its organization, and the institution of slavery.

The falculous reports of Virginia's wealth, so
well known that it was travestied upon the stage
as a land where the pots and pans were of gold,
and lewels of marvellous value were picked up
on the seashore to adorn the savage children,
undoubtedly at first induced many adventurers
to come to Virginia who had no thought of remaining longer than was necessary to make
fortunes which they proposed to spend in England These were followed by others who
wished not to sever altogether their old ties,
and for many years life must have been intolerally hard to those accustomed to the paths of
Old England. Thus England for several generations was to the Virginians "home."

EFFECT OF SLAVERY.

Dutch, English, and New England traders, and the exportation of persons who were sold as dentified servants, enabled the Virginians to sultivate their land and gave them the means to import their pretentions as a landed gentry, the institution of siavery was a potent factor, in the beginning it was slow.

The first cargo were but twenty, who were prought in a Dutch ship which put into Hampon Hoads in 1819. In 1849 there were but 300 in the colony. The Massachusetts slaver, the Desire, had, however, been fitted out at Salem

were 2,000 negroes in the colony; in 1714 there were 23,000 and in 1756 120,000, 52,000 more being in the other colonies, including New England.

The existence of slaves emphasized the class distinctions and created a system of castes, making the social system of Virginia as strongly aristocratical as that in England.

ARISTOCRATIC TENDENCIES.

ARISTOCRATIC TENDENCUE.

The royal governors aided this aristocratic tendency. Many of them were men of rank at home, and when they came over they set up in the province a court as nearly vice-regal as their circumstances admitted. The House of Burgeases was like the House of Commons and was composed of men of any class. The King's Council of twelve, having the powers of a general court, besides possessing certain executive powers, came insensibly to be a "miniature House of Lords;" untitled and not hereditary, it is true, but yet practically controlled by the great planter families.

The English system of promogeniture and of entail prevailed in as rigid a form as in the old country. The fostering sympathy of the Church bore its fruit; and the established Church at home became naturally the established Church at home became naturally the established Church in Virginia, a law being passed by the General Assembly (1624-32) that the colony is to conform both in canons and constitution to the Church of England as near as may be," and both "Tapists" and "Puritans" were dealt with vigorously, being driven out either to Maryland or New England, and non-conformists being held to strict compliance with the Rev. Hugh Jones in his "Present State of Virginian." P. 23.

LOYAL TO THE CROWN.

Holding true to the crown, the Virginians, when Charles IL was a fugitive in Holland, sent

Holding true to the crown, the Virginians, when Charles II. was a fugitive in Holland, sent commissioners to offer him an uniapsed kingdom beyond the seas, and according to Jones Robertson she was the last of his dominions to acknowledge Cromwell, and the first to proclaim King Charless II. even before the restoration.—Jones Present State of Virginia, page 23. Yet there was that in the Virginians which distinguished them for all their aristocratic pretensions from their British cousins. Grafted on the aristocratic instinct was a jealous watchfulness of their liberties, a guardfulness of their rights which developed into a sterling republicanism notwithstanding the aristocratic instinct. The standard was not birth nor family connection. It was one based on individual attainment. dual attainment.

PROTESTS AGAINST TYRANNY.

When Charles L, for whom they were ready to vote or fight, claimed a monopoly of the tobacco trade, the loyal people of Virginia protested with a vigor which brought him to a stand. When Cromwell sent his Governor they deposed him and re-elected him that he might act only by their authority. They offered Charles II. a kingdom, but when he granted Virginia to Culpeper and Arlington they grew ready for revolution, and finally after a long series of protests and denials these very people, laying aside all personal interest, flung down the gauntlet, declared the colonies free and independent States, and, actuated by mere principal, went to war Many of the best-known of the older tim lies Many of the best-known of the older tom lies of Virgnia are descended from royalist refu-

On the restoration some of the adherents of the Commonwealth, finding England too hot for them, came over; but they were held in no very high general is eem and the old order continued to prevail. The prit of the colony will in plear from the following act will have also also be a submission to that execrable power that soe bloodyly massacred the late King Charles . of blessed in a revision is added and glorious? memory, but made us, by acknowledging them guilty of this crimes, to show our serious and hearty repensance and deto action of that barbarous act: Bee it enacted that the 30th of January, the day the said King was beheaded, be annually solemnized with fasting and prayers, that our sorrowes may expiate our crime and our teares wash away our guilt."—Hen., Vol. II., p. 24. SPIRIT OF THE COMMONWEALTI'.

As the eighteenth century passed the settlement pushed further and further westward. A new element came in by way of the Upper Valley: stout Scotch-Irish Presbyterian settlers from Scotland first and then from Ireland, with the colonizing spirit strong in them; simple in their life, stern in their faith, dauntless in their courage, a race mighty to found and to hold new lands against all comersor claimants; a race whose spirit was more potent than the fine of forts with which the French attempted to hem them in along the Belle Reviere. They founded a new colony looking to the West, and the new as the old planter settlers towards the sea looked to the East and the old. A MANLY BACE.

Now and then the lines crossed, and with intercourse gradually the aristocratic tendency of the Seaboard and Piedmont became grafted into the natriarchal system of the Valley, distinctly coloring it, though the absence of slaves in number softened the lines making the class distinctions. William Byrd held and left his land at the Falls of the James on a feudal tenure. . . . . . . . .

Casy, contented and happy lives.

On the whole this is apparently not an inaccurate analysis of the character of the good people of Virginia at that time as they fived their easy, contented, careless! ives on their plantations or farms in their orchard-embowered homes. The slaves were multiplying rapidly. The laws devised to regulate them, most of whom were savages fresh irom the wilds of Africa, may appear to this humanitarian generation very harsh, but at least they were no severer than those enacted in Massachusetts and other colonies, and in practical operation. This severity was tempered by the friendiness which sprang up between the slaves and their masters, the relation between them invariably becoming a sort of feudal one and the slaves living happy and contented lives. This appears to have been a continual puzzle to the outsiders who visited the colony.

THE FOOR AND UPPER CLASSES. EASY, CONTENTED AND HAPPY LIVES.

THE FOOR AND UPPER CLASSES.

The relation between the poor whites and the upper classes was not so intimate as that between the slaves and their masters, and the former lived very much as the lower peasantry do in all countries, standing in somewhat in the relation of retainers of or dependants on the planter class.

The distinction between the middle class or

The distinction between the middle class or small farmers and the wealthier planters was very clearly marked up to the time of the Revolution, when the diffusion of the planter families had greatly increased the number of lesser planters of good family connection, and when the common defense of the country opened the path of distinction to all irrespective of social station.

AN OLD PLANTATION.

AN OLD PLANTATION.

Here is a travelers description of a well-known plantation prior to the Revolution: "The principal situations that commanded my notice and admiration were Shirley Hundred, a seat of Charles Carter, Ese, at present in the occuparation of Mr. Bowler Cock. This is indeed a charming place. The buildings are of brick, large, convenient and expensive, but now falling to decay. They were erected at a great charge by Mr. Carter's father, who was secretary of the colony, and this was his favorite seat of residence. The present proprietor has a most opulent fortune and possesses such a variety of seats in situations so extremely delightful that he overlooks this sweet one of Shirley and suffers it to fall into ruin, although the brildings must have cost an immense sum in constructing and would certainly be expensive to keep in repair." (Smythe's Travels, 6 Va., Hist. Reg. p. 12.)

PRIMITIVE BUILDINGS.

As the tide of settlement rolled westward simple wooden houses were often built by the slaves of timber cut and sawed by hand upon the place, to which houses wings were added for convenience as the family increased. There is not generally much display in the buildings themselves, the extravagance being reserved for the cheer dispensed within. The furniture was often elaborate and handsome and generally of the finest wood, such as mahogany and rosewood, imported from England. Charjots and four were the ordinary mode of travel for ladies of position, the difficulties of country roads giving the gentry a reasonable excuse for gratifying their pride in this respect. Their less of fine horses yerr early displayed itself.

and laws were enacted at an early time for improving the strain of their blood in Virginia.

"The horses are fleet and beautiful," says Burnaby, an English traveler. "and the gentlemen of Virginia, who are exceedingly fond of horseracing, have spared no expense or trouble to improve the breed of these by importing great numbers from England." [5th Va. Hist., Reg.]

HOW TRAVELERS WERE IMPRESSED.

How TRAVELERS WERE IMPRESSED.

Virginians struck travelers as "indolent, easy and good natured, extremely fond of society and much given to convivial pleasures." In consequence of this, charge Eurnaby. "they seidom show any spirit of enterprise or expose themselves to fatigue." They were, thought Burnaby, 'vain and imperious and entire strangers to thist elegance of sentiment which is so peculiarly characteristic of refued and polished nations." He has the grace to admit that "general characters are always liable to many exceptions. In Virginia I have had the pleasure to know several gentlemen adorned with many virtues and accomplishments to whom the following description is by no means applicable." [bth Va. Hist. Reg., 87.]

As to this absence of refined feeling, we shall see presently. "The public or political character of the Virginians." he says, 'corresponds with their private one: they are haughty and lealous of their liberties, impatient of restraint and can scarcely bear the thought of being controlled by any superior power. Many of them consider the colonies as independent States, not connected with Great Britain otherwise than by having the same common King and being bound to her with natural affection. [5th Va. Hist. Reg., 89.]

Perhaps this independence was not agreeable to the reverend rector of Greenwich's loyal instincts. He was not so accurate in his observations on the private character of the Virginians as on their political. He noted that they never refuse any necessary supplies for the support of the Government when called upon, and are a generous and loyal people.

"The Virginia ladies," he proceeds, "excepting these any necessary supplies for the support of the Government when called upon, and are a generous and loyal people.

"The Virginia ladies," he proceeds, "excepting these amusements and now and then a party of pleasure into the woods to partake of a barbeene, chelly spend their time in sewing and taking care of their families. They seedom read or endeavor to improve their minds. However, they are in general good housewives, and though they have not. I think, quite as much tenderness and sensibility as the English ladies, yet they make as good wives and as good nothers as any in the world. [5th Va. Hist. Heg., 90-1.]

It is surprising that he should have passed so general a stricture on the lack of enterprise of the Virginians, for he records the famous feat of Washington in going alone to the "Ohio river," with letters to the French commander, M. St. Pierre, in 1753, but a 16w years before, and he certainly did not underestimate the act.

PICTURE OF A COUNTRY FAMILY.

PICTURE OF A COUNTRY FAMILY.

If you would have a picture of a country family of that time, here is one by the Chevalier de Chastellux, who was a major-general under 1 ochambeau in the Revolutionary army, in his travels in Virginia in 1781-82. He has related a visit he paid to General Nelson's family at Offley, an unpretentious country place in Hanovercounty. He says, "In the absence of the General who had gone to Williamsburg his mother and wife received us with all the politeness, case and cordality natural to his family. But as in America the ladies are never thought sufficient to do the honors of the house, nive or six Nelsons were assembled to receive us, among others. Secretary Nelson, uncle to the General, his two sons, and two of the General's brothers. These young men were married, and several of them were accompanied by their wives and children, and distinguished out their degrees of relationship. The company assembled either in the parlor or saloon, especially the men, from the hour of breakfast to that of bed-time; but the conversation was always agreeable and well supported. If you were desirous of diversifying the scene, there were some good French and English authors at hand. An excellent breakfast at 90 clock, a sumptuous dinner at 2, tea punch in the afternoon and an elegant little supper divided the day most happily for those whose stomachs were never unprepared. It is worth observing that on this occasion, where lifteen or twenty people (four of whom were strangers to the family and the country), were assembled together, and by bad weather forced to stay often in doors, not a syllable was said about play. How many parties of tractrac, whist and lotto would with us have been the consequence of such obstinate bad weather?"

We have seen the Virginia mansions and the Virginians outward mode of life. Let us take a glance at them in their homes. Colonel Byrd, with his inimitable drollary, furnishes us bits of description from which we get pictures of almost every rank of Virginia life in his time in 17st Journey to the Mines. He shows us the scolding overseer's wife; he widow expectant of a lover, with an air becoming to "a weed"; the spinster "bewaling her virginity and expending her affections upon her dog"; the wife pushing on against all temonstrance through weather and mud to join her husband in the new settlement in Goochiand; the family group at Tnekahoe listening to the Beggar's Opera read aloud; we get the tragical story "of the young, gentlewoman's marriage with her nucle's overseer," with the colonel's reflection that "had, she run away with. VIRGINIANS IN THEIR HOMES, Opera read atolic, we get the tragical story of the young, gentlewoman's marriage with her uncle's overseer." with the colone's reflection that "had she run away with a gentleman or a pretty fellow there might have been some excuse for her, though he were of inferior fortune, but to stoop to a dirty plebian without any kind of merit is the lowest prostitution'; we see the elegant home of Colone! Spotswood at Germana, surrounded by its garden and terraced walks the tame deer coming into the house smashing the pier glass, knocking over the tea-table, and committing havor with the china, and giving Mrs. Spotswood the opportunity to show her beautiful temper; the gentlemen walking in the garden discussing from manufacture and politics; the ladies taking the visitor to see their "small snimals"; the rides about the woods; the fine appetites and capital cheer. It is a pleasant picture.

itor to see their "small animals"; the rides about the woods; the fine appetites and capital cheer. It is a pleasant picture.

As we come down the century the prospect simply widens; the gentry live upon their great estates working their tobacco; managing their slaves and affairs of the colony; breeding their fine horses and racing them in good old English style; asserting and maintaining their privileges; dispensing a lavish and lordly hospitality; visiting and receiving visits; marrying and giving in marriage; their wives rolling about in their coaches and four, dressed in satins and brocades brought in their own ships from London; their daughters in line raiment often made by their own fair hands Journal of a Young Lady of Virginia, dancing reading and marrying; dying with their husbands and lovers in patriotism; sealing up their tea and giving up silk from England except for hats and bonnets tresolution at Raleigh Tavern); their sons going to William and Mary or across to Oxford or Cambridge, growing up like their sires, gay, pleasure-loving, winning and losing garters on wagers, jealous of privilege, proud, assertive of of their rights, ready to fight and stake all on a point of principle, and forming that society which was the virile soil from which sprang this nation.

CHANGED CONDITIONS.

changed conditions.

After the close of the Revolution there came a period in which the conditions were somewhat changed. The rights for which the colonies had contended had been recognized, independence had been obtained, success full and satisfying had been achieved. Much military renown had been won. All that had been fought for had been secured. Meantime the Government of the States had been formed and established on a basis which satished the thoughtfulness and highmindedness of the constructors. But all this was not without cost.

Many of the great fortunes had melted away in the patriotic fervor of the owners. The men who made the war and won it paid for it. George Mason had found his wish gratified; he had got the liberty for which he had striven, and with it had also got the crust of bread with which he had promised to be contented. Thomas Nelson, the wealthiest man in Virginia, who had been the Revolutionary Governor and the commander-in-chief of her forces, leading them in person, had pledged for their pay his entire private fortune and had afterwards in his seaf as a Virginia Representative upon a motion to repudiate British claims, swore that others might do as they pleased, but as for him, so help him God, he would pay his debts like an honest man. Other fortunes had gone likewise. When he died on one of his culling places of exposure and overwork it is tradition that his body was conveyed away in the night and carried to his home to avoid the denger of having it seized by rapacious creditors. His widow was left in her old age with but one piece of property, a single slave.

The stern demands of war had welded the different elements into an extraordinary homogeneous people. The studen creation of a new government, participated in by all and doing away with privilege, had given every one a porsonal interest in the State, which was a novelty. At the same time the methods of life of those who had been the leaders had established the standard, and whether it was in the Tidewater or Piedmont. In the va

THE OLD SPIRIT IN NEW FORM.

The old spirit in New Form.

The old aristocratic spirit survived, but in a new form. It was no longer, if it had ever been, based on birth or family connection. The spirit remained, but the limits had extended. The old planter families had become diffused. The times that tried men's sonis had proved that the Virginia spirit was not confined to the old grandee connection. These still survived and set the standard, but honorable participation in the great struggle for independence was the patent which with proper conduct and bearing admitted into the circle of Virginian gentlemen.

men.

The law of primogeniture, the bedrock of an hereditary aristocracy, was repealed by statute; the Established Church was diestablished and was succeeded by a statute for religious freedom. The author of the two statutes deemed the last worthy to be placed on his tomb beside the record of the fact that he was the author of the Declaration of Independence. He was an adherent of the church which he disestablished

and was aided by the great body of that church

The first convention of the church adopted a resolution declaring that there was no more inherent authority in a bishop than in a priest or deacon and that he possessed only such authority at they delegated to him. Such was

FALSE CONCEPTION.

VIRGINIA WOMEN.

A GLOBIOUS HEBITAGE

BOTETOURT COUNTY.

Suspicious Claim for Baggage Settled-Suffo-

cated in a Furnace Pipe.

GALA, VA., June 11.-[Special.]-A very

funny claim for lost baggage was adjusted

here last Tuesday by Mr. C. A. Loraine, gen-

eral baggage agent of the Chesspeake and Ohio railroad, and Mattie Brown (colored), of this place. It seems that Mattie had an ordinary black values burned in the wreck at Fort Spring tunnel about four weeks ago, and on arriving at Covington Va. was advised by

Spring tunnel about four weeks ago, and on arriving at Covington, Va., was advised by a lawyer to make out a bill for what she had (and also for what she didn't have) and file the same against the railroad company for payment. The company had the matter thoroughly investigated, and after comparing the size of the value and the number of articles the sworn statement said it contained decided that company was wrong, and

cided that something was wrong, and no doubt there was, as will be seen from the following list said to have been packed in an eighteen-inch valise

Spring wreck.

An unknown colored man was found dead in one of the large pipes at Princess furnace. Glen Wilton, yesterday morning. The doctors say that he must have been in the pipe

say that he must have been in the pipe since Sunday. The supposition is that he was a tramp and crawled in the pipe to rest and while asleep the gas caused suffocation.

Miss Nellie Price returned yesterday from Staunton, where site has been attending Mrs.

J. E. B. Stuart's school.

All the crops in this cection are looking well after the rain, especially corn. Wheat was slightly damaged by the storm. Vegetables are coming in slowly. Green peas and Irish potatoes are the first to make their appearance.

NORFOLK NEWS. Death of Mrs. Martha H. Wright-Other

Notes of Interest. NORFOLK, VA., June 11.-[Special.]-Mrs. Martha H. Wright, mother of Mr. R. H. Wright, agent of the Merchants' and Miners'

Transportation Company in this city, died at her residence, No. 4 College Place, this morning from paralysis. She was the relict of the late Richard B. Wright and was seventy-two years of age. The funeral will take place from the above residence to-morrow at 11 oxides.

Miss Etta Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodorick A. Williams, the former a prominent business man of this city, was married this evening at 4:30 o'clock to Mr. Thomas Howell Gilliam at St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal church; after which they left for a bridal tour.

A large number of Norfolk sporting men will go to Hoboken to witness the Slavin-Kilrain fight which takes place Tuesday.

Rev. Dr. William S. Lacey will deliver the

Rev. Dr. William S. Lacey will deliver the annual literary address before the Wilkinson

emale Institute, at Edgecombe, N. C., on

A charter has been granted a big corporation here, the capital stock being \$100,000, but the matter will not be given to the press for some

time.

A party of negroes went out on a lark Wednesday night to a pienic on the Western branch. Norfolk county. On their way home at 4 A. M. they stopped at a small store kept by a negro named Robinson and demanded whisky. He refused to open his door, and they kicked it down. A general scuttle ensued in which Robinson Shot Clement Butts in the lower portion of his stomach, the shot passing out and lodging in the thigh. Robinson has been arrested and admitted the shooting.

Mr. E. L. C. Manning, of this city, who is an

Mr. E. L. C.Manning, of this city, who is an unreconstructed "rebel," has a quantity of vest buttons worn by Confederate officers. Happening to glance at the back some time ago he saw the name, Thomas & Sons, makers, 153, 154, 155 Strand, Northeast London. He at once wrote to them, and asked if they had their die still in existance, to which he has

received an affimative reply.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is on the war-path for the street-car lines, alleging they overload the cars.

STAUNTON, VA., June 11.—[Special.]—The Farmers' Alliance of Augusta county was addressed to-day by State-Lecturer Robert Snavely, of Wythe county. Va.

He argued strongly in favor of the new party; said both of the old parties worked and legislated against the farmers, and compelled the farmers.

legislated against the farmers, and compelled the farmer to organize for their own protection. He said the Alliance people failed to appreciate the arithmetic of the old parties which made the Alliance poorer and other classes richer, while the farmers constituted at least 50 per cent. of the voting population of the country. He ridiculed the politicians of both political parties, and made a strong appeal for a third party. The farmers of Augusta county are divided on the question against the transfer of the country are divided on the question against the transfer of the country are divided on the question against the transfer of the country are divided on the question against the transfer of the country are divided on the question against the country are divided on the question against the farmers of the country are divided on the question against the country are divided on the question against the country are divided on the question against the country against the count

DRESTON BELVIN, Fine Art Furniture,

No. 18 GOVERNOR STREET.

Sole Agent for the Richmond Cedar Works' Celebrated MOTH-PROOF RED CEDAR CHEST.

Closing Exercises of St. Paul's School-Graduates and Honor Pupils.

Petersburg, Va., June 11.-[Special.]-The closing exercises of St. Paul's School took place privately this morning. After more than twenty years' labor in our midst as a than twenty years' labor in our midst as a teacher Professor Griswold, the principal of the school, feels constrained on account of ill health to give up the large and flourishing school, which he has built up in our city. His successor, Miss Laura M. Russell, with an efficient corps of teachers will continue the school. To the following young ladies were awarded distinctions: Misses Daisie Hinton, Mary Atkinson, Emma Beckwith, Eliza Dunlop, Josie Friend, Virginia Marks, Annie McKenney, Lillian Nichols, Mamie Smith, Helen Robinson, Belle Wright and Mamie Lyon. Of these Miss Mamie Smith and Miss Helen Robinson were especially distinguished as having obtained perfect marks in every study during the whole session. There were no full graduates this year. graduates this year. To the graduates in different schools were

To the graduates in different schools were issued the following diplomas:

In Natural Sciences—Misses Daisie Alley, Bessie Birdsong, Maggie Bland, Eliza Dunlop, Carrie Jones, Gracie Kull, Katie Lewis, Anna Lassiter, Cora Reinach and Helen Rosenstock.

In History—Misses Daisie Alley, Bessie Birdsong, Eliza Dunlop, Carrie Jones and Gracie Kull.

In Mathematics—Miss Kate Lewis.

In Geography—Misses Emma Reckwith.

It has been assumed by the outside world that our people lived a life of idleness and ease, a kind of "sherbet-sipping" existence, fanned by slaves, and in their pride, served on bended knees. No conception could be further from the truth. The ease of the master of a big plantation was about that of the head of any great establishment where numbers of operatives are employed, to which are added the responsibilities of complete direction and mastership of the liberty of his operatives and their families. It was generally sufficiently systematized to admit of enough personal independence to enable the master to participate in the duties of hospitality, but any master who had a successfully-conducted plantation was sure to have given it his personal supervision with an unremitting attention which would not have failed to secure success in any other calling. If this was true of the master it was much more so of the mistress. The master might by having a good overseer and reliable headman shift a portion of the burden from his shoulders: the mistress had no such means of relief. She was the necessary and invariable functionary—the keystone of the domestic economy which bound all the rest of the structure and gave it its strength and beauty. From early morn till morn again the most important delicate concerns of the plantation were her charge and care. From ighting a pestilence to superintending the setting of the turkeys there was nothing which was not her work. She was mistress, manager, doctor, nurse, counsellor, teacher, seamstress, housekeeper, slave, all at once. She was at the beek and call of every one, especially of her husband, to whom she was adviser, guardian, friend. In Geography—Misses Emma Beckwith, Lillian Nichols, Mary Patterson, Florie Pee-Mary Bragg Robertson and Mamie

those who took the full course and obtained not less than six golden reports were awarded the gold medals—Misses Maggie Bland, Virginia Hinton, Gracie Kull, Anna Lassiter, Kate Lewis, Florie Peebles and Helen Rosenstock The Board of Visitors of the Virginia Nor-mal and Collegiate Institute at its late meet-

Women make and mark the morals and the manners of a people. The South was fortunate in its women. By race instinct and by the exigencies of their environment they were in both these matters wellnigh perfect. The chivalry of a former age had been preserved in its purest form in the South. Slavery had its compensations. Edmund Burke long ago observed that "where slavery exists those who are free are by far most proud and jealous of their freedom." It applies to morals as well as to liberty. The vices which slaves possessed came to be considered attributes of slaves and did not exist among the whites. The Helots were ever drunk in the presence of the children! The children abstained.

A GLOBIOUS HERITAGE. ing elected the officers, professors and teach-The Battersea cotton mill, one of the largest in the city, which was bought some time ago by Mr. Byrd, of New York, has been pur-chased from that gentlemen for a joint stock company, which is to be organized in a lew days. The company will resume work at the

Such was the social system of the Old Dominion. That it had its faults only llindness can deny, as what civilization has not but for all its faults if was, I believe, the purest and the sweetest life ever lived. It fell short in material development, but abounded in spiritual. It made men noble, gentle and trave, and women tender and pure and true. It made the domestic virtues as common as air and light, and filled homes with purity and peace. It created a people who have never counted the cost when principle was involved, and whose glory in prosperity has only been dimmed by their splendor in defeat.

Your heritage, gentlemen and misses, is that we belong to this people. mill, which has been closed since last Novem-In the County Court of Prince George today Bolling Wilcox, who was elected Com-monwealth's attorney of that county at the May election, declined to qualify, and John J. Cooke qualified in his place. W. E. Bois-seau qualified as sheriff, and Richard S.

Daniel as treasurer.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Petersburg Perpetual Building and Loan Association was held this afternoon, and the

FIGHT FOR POSSESSION.

same board of directors re-elected.

A Very Interesting Railroad Suit Being

BRISTOL, TENN., June 11 .- [Special.]-The famous South Atlantic and Ohio case came up again at Marion this afternoon.

The following special came from there late his afternoon: The court has just taken its this afternoon: "The court has just taken its seat. General Blair, as a preliminary motion, asked the Court to issue an order directing the sheriffs of Washington, Scott, Lee and Wise counties to place Dr. J. N. Balley in possession of the road. This, as a preliminary motion, was not allowed at this stage of the case to be issued."

Colonel Good argues the point before the court, holding that Bailey should be immediately placed in possession of the road, thus placing Bailey in statu quo ante-bellum. Later—The Court tells the plaintiff that it will not decide on the peremptory order placing Dr. Bailey in possession of the railroad property but will take them. property, but will take time to consider matter.
The court adjourns till to-morrow morning.
The Court

—viz: four dresses, one \$15, one \$12, one \$10, and one \$8; two hats, \$7 and \$5; three suits of underwear, \$9; one pair shoes, \$3; one gold watch and chain, \$15; one valise, \$9; total, \$93. When asked by Mr. Loraine why she was not wearing her watch, replied that she did not have a watch, only a locket worth \$4. Further investigation proved that the whole thing was "a put-uphob," as the girl acknowledged that she didn't want to swear to such a statement, but the lawyer made her do so. Twenty dollars was offered and gladly accepted as enough to cover the damages. This was the only claim unsettled from the Fort Spring wreck. The court adjourns thi to-morrow morning.

The case as it now stands is this: The Court
allows the defendant to file their answers as
to the rules for contempt: will hear the
motion to restrain the plaintiff from taking
charge of the property of the road and
the motion to dissolve the injunction.

Arguments on both sides will be heard, so that the Court may determine as to which motion shall be passed upon. Every inch of ground has been fought by either side and the end is

Supreme Court Decisions. WYTHEVILLE, VA., June 11.—[Special.]—The following Supreme Court decisions were rendered yesterday:

dered yesterday:

Marks' administrator against Petersburg
Railroad Company. Writ of error and supersedens from Petersburg. Judgment affirmed.
Opinion read by Judge Lewis.

Musick against Musick. An appeal from
Russell county. Decision affirmed. The opinion was read by Judge Lacy; Judge Lewis dis-

Mr. Hatcher-Miss Jones.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 11.—[Special.]—
Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss
Anna Jones, of Greensboro, and Mr. E. A.
Hatcher, of Richmond, Va. The ceremony
will take place on the 17th.
The degree of D. D. has recently been confered on Rev. A. G. McManaway, of this city,
by Keoshie College, Louisana, Mr. McManaway is a native of Virginia and lately of
Petershurg.

A Resurrection Bone.

A Resurrection Bone.

Throughout the middle ages it was believed that there existed in a man a bone imponderable, incorruptible, incombustible, the necessary nucleus of the resurrection body. Belief in the resurrection of the physical body, despite St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians, had been incorporated into the formula made many centuries after his time and called the Apostle's Creed, and was beld throughout Christendom, "always, everywhere, and by all." This hypothetical bone was therefore held in great veneration, and many anatomists sought to discover it. Vesalius, revealing so much else, did not find it and was therefore suspected of a want of proper faith. He contented himself with saying that he left the question regarding the existence of such a bone to the theologians. He could not lie, he did not wish to fight the Inquisition, and thus he fell under suspicion.

did not wish to fight the Inquisition, and thus he fell under suspicion.

The strength of this theological point may be judged from the fact that no less eminent a surgeon than Riolan consulted the executioner to find out whether, when he burned a criminal, all the parts were consumed and only then was the answer received which fatally undermined this superstition. Still, in 1889 we find it linearing in France creating 1889 we find it lingering in France, creating an energetic opposition in the Church to dis-section. Even as late as the eighteenth cen-tury Bernouili having shown that the living human body constantly undergoes a series o changes, so that all its particles are renewed in a given number of years, so much ill-feeling was drawn upon him, especially from the theologians, who saw in this statement danger to the doctrine of the resurrection of the body, that for the sake of peace he struck out his argument on the subject from his collected works.—Popular Science Monthly.

Red Hair in History.

Red Hair in History.

This word of encouragement is offered by some kind-hearted woman to girls who lament their bright locks: "The Catherines who made Russia great had red hair; so had Maria Theresa, who saved Austria and made it the empire it is; so had Anne of Austria, who ruled France so long; so had Elizabeth of England, and Catherine Borgia, as well as Marie Antoinette, whose blonde tresses had in them a glint of gold." Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, might be added to the list.—New York Ledger. Ledger.

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Simply apply "Swayne's Cintment." No in-ternal medicine required. Cures tetter, eozema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white, and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed who other remedy. Ask your druggist for

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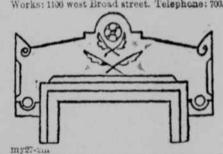
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CITY TAXES.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF CITY TAXES,
CITY HALL,
RICHMOND, VA., June 1, 1891. NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

I am now ready to receive CITY TAXES FOR THE YEAR 1891.

If the whole or one-half is not paid by the 20th instant 5 PER CENT. WILL BE ADDED; and the ordinance provides that unless ONE-HALF IS PAID IN JUNE the whole amount, with penalty added, is due at once, and if not paid before SEPTEMBER is the collector is required to levy. (See Ordinances, chapter 14, section 7.) All males twenty-one years of age and all persons male or female who own personal property are assessed, and will please call and settle. Paving, Pipe and Sewer Connection bills are payable in the same manner as tages and at the same time.

office open until 6 P. M.

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